TETON INTERAGENCY FIRE PROGRAM

Orientation Guide for Visiting Resources

2016

This packet is intended to familiarize you with this organization and the local operating procedures. Contained within this packet is information relating to:

Contents

General Information

The Fire Management programs for the Bridger-Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park are jointly managed as Teton Interagency Fire Management, a fully integrated interagency program. Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (TIDC) is located at park headquarters in Moose, WY. TIDC provides primary dispatch support for several functional areas including fire, aviation, law enforcement, search and rescue, medical emergencies and visitor services. Initial attack ground and aviation fire resources may be staffed with Forest Service and/or Park Service personnel. Personnel from other agencies (e.g. cooperating counties) are routinely dispatched to incidents in the Forest or Park regardless of boundaries or land ownership.

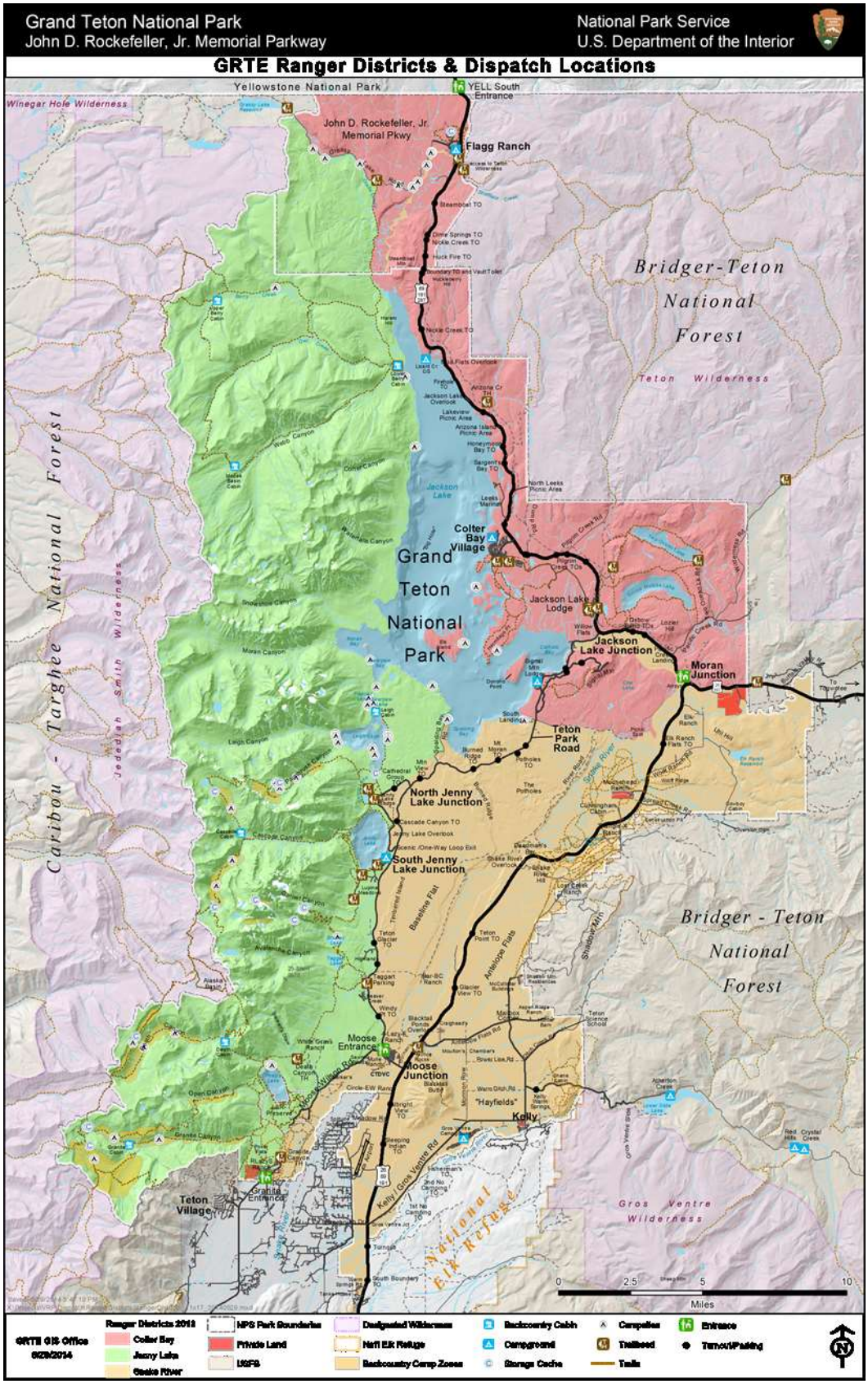
- U.S. Forest Service, Bridger -Teton National Forest (three fire zones)
  - West Zone
    - Kemmerer Ranger District
    - Grey's River Ranger District
  - East Zone
    - Big Piney Ranger District
    - Pinedale Ranger District
  - North Zone
    - Jackson Ranger District
    - Buffalo Ranger District
- National Park Service, Grand Teton National Park
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Elk Refuge
- Teton County
- Sublette County
- Lincoln County – north of Salt River Pass

Organization Contacts

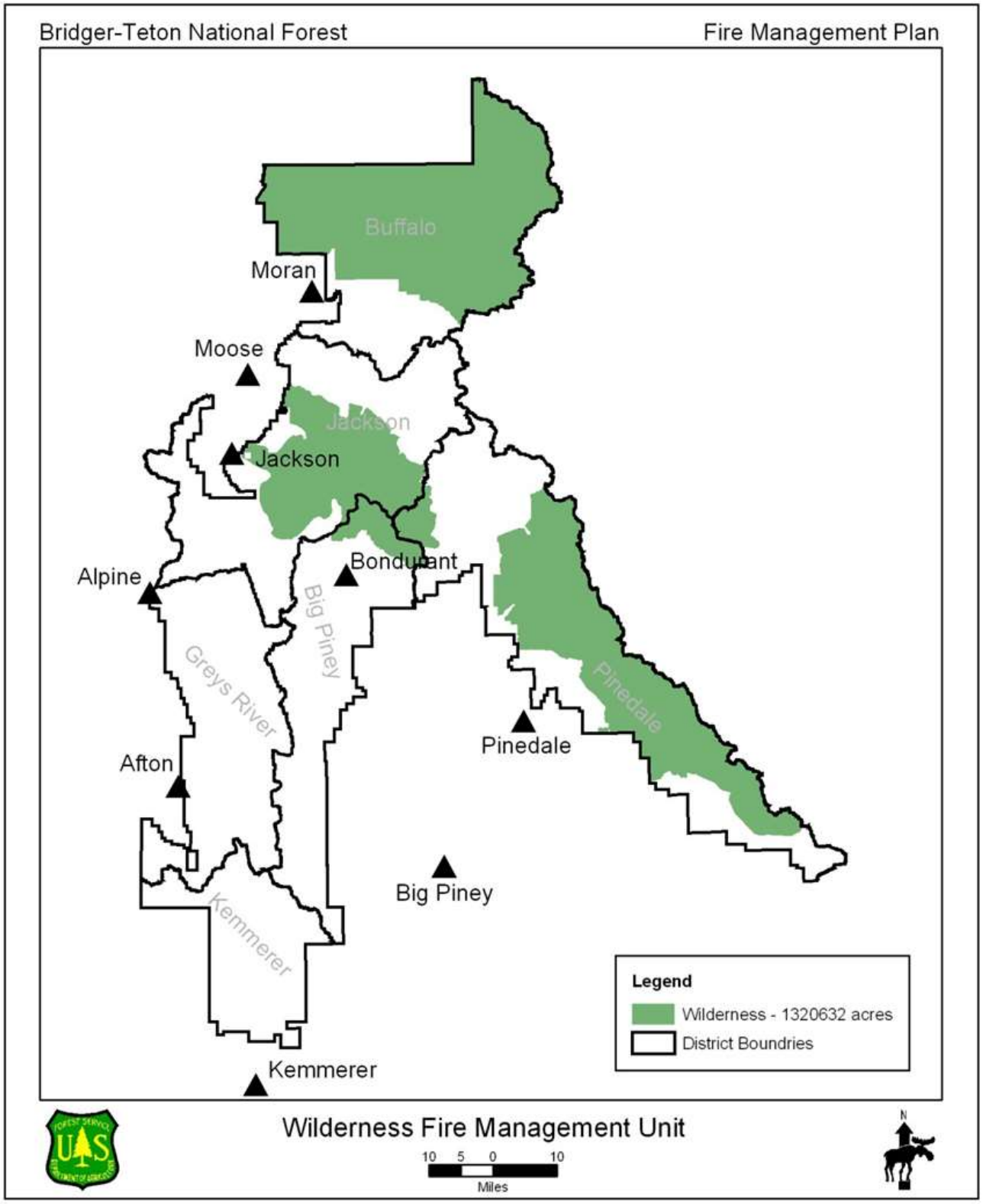
See separate Appendix for complete list of phone numbers on Teton Interagency Fire website. This document is password protected; local fire managers will provide the password to appropriate personnel.
http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/

POSITION	NAME	WORK NUMBER
Teton Interagency Dispatch Center	TIDC	307-739-3630/307-739-3618 FAX
Forest FMO	Tobin Kelley	307-739-5576
Forest Assistant FMO	Mike Johnston	307-739-5581
Interagency Aviation Officer	David Gomez	307-739-3339
Park Aviation Officer/FMO	Chip Collins	307-739-3310
Park Assistant FMO	Mack McFarland	307-739-3313
Forest Fire Business Manager	Leslie Porter	307-276-5824
Park Fire Program Assistant	William Willard	307-739-3311
Teton Interagency Fire Cache	Heidi Zardus	307-739-5079
Teton Interagency Helibase	Operations	307-739-5557

Grand Teton National Park District Locations



Bridger-Teton National Forest District/Wilderness Locations



Dispatch Operations

TIDC operates 24 hours, 7 days a week, June through September. During the rest of the year TIDC is staffed 7 days a week from 0600 until 2200 hours, unless activity requires 24 hour staffing. For safety reasons, TIDC will be in service whenever there are fire management resources in the field. Teton County Sheriff's Department (307) 733-2331 provides after-hours dispatch support October through May.

Address:
Teton Interagency Dispatch Center Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012

E-mail:
GRTE_dispatch@nps.gov

Phone Numbers:

All Risk (24 hours)	(307) 739-3301
Fire / Aircraft	(307) 739-3630
FAX	(307) 739-3618

To make direct radio contact with the appropriate functional dispatcher, use the following:
"Teton Dispatch" (answered by the all-risk dispatcher (e.g. law enforcement)
"Teton Fire Dispatch" (answered by the initial attack dispatcher)

TIDC Resource Mobilization

TIDC handles all initial attack/aviation dispatching. All resource mobilization/demobilization requests (overhead, crews, equipment, supplies, and aircraft) are processed by TIDC unless Expanded Dispatch is active. TIDC will establish an expanded dispatch organization when the workload exceeds the capabilities of the normal TIDC initial attack organization. If an incident requires an Incident Management Team (IMT Type 1-3), TIDC will coordinate with the agency Duty Officer and submit the IMT request through established ordering channels.

All tactical aircraft orders (airtankers, helicopters, smokejumpers, etc.) will be placed with the aircraft desk. Requests will be filled on a first come, first served basis unless multiple incidents require the establishment of priorities. In such instances, the Center Manager will consult with the appropriate agency representative or duty officer. Until the meeting or conference call can occur, priorities will be established according to policies and procedures set forth in the National Mobilization Guide.

Expectations

If you are a field resource, be prepared to camp out (tent, sleeping bag, and personal gear bag) in potentially high-elevation cold conditions. If you are staying in a motel, you must take your belongings with you each day. There is no guarantee you will be back to the same location every night. This is strictly dependent upon where the activity is occurring in the area. Upon checking in/briefing you will be provided maps of the area. Be respectful and courteous in and around the communities. You are a reflection of this organization while working here. It is your responsibility to keep track of your time on a Crew Time Report and have it signed prior to your release. Fire Weather is broadcast via the radio daily at approximately 1100 and 1630. Upon checking in, your Zone FMO or Duty Officer will ask and document your last days off to ensure that work/rest guidelines are being met. Your IQCS Qualifications Card will also be checked at this time. Be respectful of personal space at the Fire Management Offices (desks, computer, and phones). Computer, phone, and workspace to complete timesheets etc. may be available at the appropriate Fire Management Office.

Casual Hires

It is critical that correct procedures are followed when AD hires are employed on fires. Contact Leslie Porter (FS) or William Willard (NPS) for specific direction.

Initial Attack Operations/Protocol

Resources will be dispatched using the "closest forces policy" which states that the nearest (in terms of response time) like resource will be dispatched regardless of agency affiliation.

Initial Attack resources are to maintain communications with Teton Fire Dispatch. Check in with Teton Fire Dispatch via the radio when calling in service, departing the station, changing locations, arrival to and departure from scene, arrival back in station and when calling out of service.

Report all fires/smoke to fire dispatch and await further direction. When reporting a fire or upon arrival on scene, it is imperative to provide dispatch with an accurate legal description. Latitude/longitude in degrees, minutes, seconds. NAD 83 is the Datum standard for ground resources. Provide a size-up following the outline in Incident Organizer (available from Zone FMO or Dispatch), clearly identifying cause (if known) and resources at risk.

The initial response to any human-caused wildfire will be to suppress the fire at the lowest cost and the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety. Human caused fires require an investigation. Protect point of origin and notify dispatch. Dispatch will notify a Law Enforcement Officer and the Zone Duty Officer.

No action is to be taken on the fire unless you have positive communications with dispatch. Cell phone communication, while not desirable, is acceptable until radio communication problems can be mitigated. If there is a need for a human repeater, assign a resource already on the fire or order one.

Tactical communications with Teton Fire Dispatch will not take place via cell phone. You may use cell phone to place logistical orders if frequencies are crowded or communication problems persist.

Use the Incident Organizer to document any hazards and how they were mitigated and to document your plans. Turn in the completed Incident Organizer to the FMO or Duty Officer after demobilization of the fire.

Notify Teton Fire Dispatch of your intentions to stay out late or overnight by 1800, so dispatch staffing can be planned accordingly.

All resources must be self-sufficient with food, water, and warm clothing for three days.

Ordering

Order resources by type not by name requesting. For example, order a Type 4 engine, do not order E-421. Be specific in what you want (numbers, types, sizes, etc.). Be specific and realistic on the date and time resources/supplies are needed. Consolidate your orders the best you can to eliminate numerous trips to your fire. Give good directions to the reporting site. For requests that are unusual or unique, provide justification.

For meals, plan on being self-sufficient for three days. When ordering meals, order at least a meal ahead (i.e. in the morning order for dinner), do not forget to plan for incoming resources.

Aircraft

When ordering aircraft for your incident, clearly state any threats (primary residences, secondary residences, outbuildings, communication sites, resource concerns, etc.). This will determine resource allocation and assist with setting priorities.

Aircraft assigned to your incident will flight follow with Teton Fire Dispatch until positive communication is made with the incident. At that time the aircraft will flight follow locally with the incident. It is the IC's responsibility to notify Teton Fire Dispatch when aircraft arrive on scene and are in contact. If Air Attack is on scene it will be their responsibility. It is also the IC's responsibility to notify Teton Fire Dispatch when aircraft are departing the incident. This is extremely important when helicopters are leaving your incident and going to a dip site without a dip site manager. This will enable a smooth transition for handing off the flight following responsibilities.

If several aircraft are assigned to your incident and it is expected to be a multi-day event, a TFR (Temporary Flight Restriction) should be ordered. If an order for a TFR is not received, Teton Fire Dispatch will request one if deemed necessary. The IC will be notified if this occurs.

Immediately notify Teton Fire Dispatch of any TFR intrusions. If possible provide the aircraft type, color, and tail number. A Safecom will need to be filed.

Demobilization

Expect to hike out of all fires, especially from Wilderness locations.

Notify dispatch in advance of the planned demobilization of resources from your fire to facilitate reassignments and travel arrangements in a timely manner. Confirm with Expanded Dispatch the notification lead time needed and procedures for resources requiring air travel home.

Notify dispatch of the time that resources depart the incident and provide an ETA to their destination. Resources must be demobilized in ROSS and this information is necessary to do so. This is also very important when dealing with contract resources for payment purposes.

The IC is responsible for closing out with resources (signing shift tickets, timesheets, and completing inspections).

The Incident Organizer (with Initial Size-up Cards) is to be completed by the IC and handed into the Zone FMO or Duty Officer. Blank books can be obtained from your Zone FMO. Completed cards are to be returned to TIDC within 2 days of the fire being called out.

Per Diem

Restaurant rules apply to personnel or crews that need meals provided by local procurement because they are not self-sufficient. Bring the receipt back to Expanded Dispatch or local procurement office that set up your meals with names of personnel or the Crew Name written on it (legibly) or a copy of the manifest attached. If this receipt is not received before it is time for your next meal – you will go to bed without your dinner! No Alcohol can be purchased by the government.

Jackson and Pinedale (July 01 – August 31):
Lodging: $179
Meals & Incidentals: $74

Jackson and Pinedale (Sept. 01 – June 30):
Lodging: $119
Meals & Incidentals: $74

All other areas: Standard Rate
Lodging: $89
Meals & Incidentals: $51

For other locations reference this website:
http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104877

Lodging and Restaurant Information

See local informational guides.

Transportation/Rental Cars

Teton Interagency Dispatch Center (or Expanded Dispatch) may be able to arrange for you to be picked up or dropped off at your motel. Rental cars are available at the Jackson Airport and in the town of Jackson. Prior approval for rental cars is required for all personnel.

Alamo	307.733.0671
Avis	307.831.2847
Budget	307.733.2206
Dollar	307.354.3100
Enterprise	307.733.7066
Hertz	307.733.2272
Thrifty	307.734.9306

Weather, Fuels & Fire Behavior

Weather

The climate in the Teton area is characterized by a typical continental climate, with large daily and seasonal temperature changes. Summers are short with moderate daytime temperatures and cool nights. Winters are long and cold. High temperatures in the summer range from the low 70's at the higher elevations and mid 80's at the low elevations. Average low temperatures during winter months reach near zero. Freezing temperatures can occur at all elevations yearlong.

Summertime prevailing winds are generally from the southwest, except where modified by local topography. Winds during the fire season are normally light, except during thunderstorms and cold front passages. Cold front passages are an important concern during late summer and early fall, and can have a dramatic effect on fire behavior. These winds were one of the significant factors in the large and widespread 1988 greater Yellowstone area fires. Cold front passages can also produce extreme fire behavior even during mid-October, as evidenced by the October 15, 1991 Dry Cottonwood Fire. This escaped prescribed fire grew to 7,000 acres in less than two days.

Fuels

Bridger-Teton National Forest (BTNF) and Grand Teton National Park are bordered on the north by Yellowstone National Park, on the west by the Caribou-Targhee NF, the Shoshone NF on the east, and private, state, and Bureau of Land Management lands to the south. Major geographic features that run through the Forest/Park from south to north include: the Salt River Range, Wyoming Range, Hoback Mountains, Wind River Mountains, Gros Ventre Mountains, Jackson Hole Basin and the Teton Range. The BTNF covers parts of Sublette, Lincoln, Teton, Park, and Fremont Counties and is approximately 3.8 million acres.

Predominant vegetation types on the Forest and Park are sagebrush and mixed conifer with brush understory. Riparian areas are frequent within each vegetation type. Lower elevation fuels also include a large component of annual and perennial grasses. Higher elevations are often above the "tree line".

Vegetation in these areas is made up of perennial grasses, forbs and low brush. Typical of many areas in the Rockies and Intermountain West, increasing evidence of insect infestations are showing up in most mixed conifer forests. Particularly evident are pine beetle outbreaks affecting Lodgepole and Whitebark pine stands.

Sagebrush/grass
Fuels are normally found at elevations between 6,000' and 8,000'. These fuels range from small patches to continuous areas of 5,000 acres or more. The largest areas of sagebrush grass are found on the southern end of the forest, along the Pinedale front, and in the valley bottom of Jackson Hole. In many areas, BLM lands with large areas of sagebrush/grass abut Forest boundaries. These fuels are only receptive to burning when the sage and grass have cured. During a normal fire season, they are receptive for a few weeks before spring green-up and then become receptive again as curing occurs during mid to late August. Although difficult to classify, this fuel type is best classified at Fire Behavior Fuel Model 2 and NFDRS model T. The older stands of sagebrush/grass that have not burned in the past 25 years can be extremely volatile and will burn in fast-moving intense fires. Fuels of this type along the Pinedale front have been especially problematic during the past ten years.

Subalpine Fir/Engelmann Spruce
These comprise the largest percentage of the vegetated acres in the area. This type often occurs as a climax species replacing seral lodgepole pine stands at 100 years post disturbance. Engelmann spruce can occur in pure stands. The percentage of dead and down increases as the stands age and disease and insect mortality occurs. Although stand-replacing fires can occur in younger stands, those areas with trees greater than 125 to 150 years old are susceptible to crown fires. Subalpine fir is also very prone to individual tree torching and spotting. Fires in these types often produce several large runs, with numerous individual spot fires downwind of the main fire. Much of the area that burned in the 1988 Teton Wilderness fires was in this fuel type and is best defined by Fire Behavior Model 10 and NFDRS model G.

Lodgepole Pine
Normally occurs as a seral species, coming in following fire or other disturbance. Young stands normally have a low dead and down component, and stand replacement burns only occur under severe weather and fire behavior conditions. As the stands age, the fuel loads increase, an understory of ladder fuels (often subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce) develop and the probability of stand replacement fire becomes more likely. Lodgepole does occur in some poor sites as a climax species, and is not replaced by spruce/fir. Young lodgepole stands are represented by Fire Behavior Model 8 and NFDRS model H. Older stands are classified as Fire Behavior Model 10 and NFDRS G.

Aspen
Occurs throughout the Forest and Park up to approximately 8,500 feet. Depending on the understory, healthy aspen with minimal conifer encroachment will not burn or will burn with low intensity. The fuel characteristics of these stands often provide excellent fuel breaks that slow fire spread, and can be used to help contain fires. Because of fire exclusion, conifer invasion is common in a high percentage of current aspen stands. Stands in this condition may burn like conifer fuel types and will carry fire under favorable weather and fuel moisture conditions.

Whitebark pine
Occurs at elevations above 8,500 feet, normally in small to medium sized patches. During average fire years, fires are confined to the patch of trees and generally will not spread from one clump to another. During severe fire seasons such as 1988, where wind, and low fuel moistures favored spotting, large areas of whitebark will burn.

At mid and high elevations, large areas of meadows remain green much of the year and do not readily carry fire.

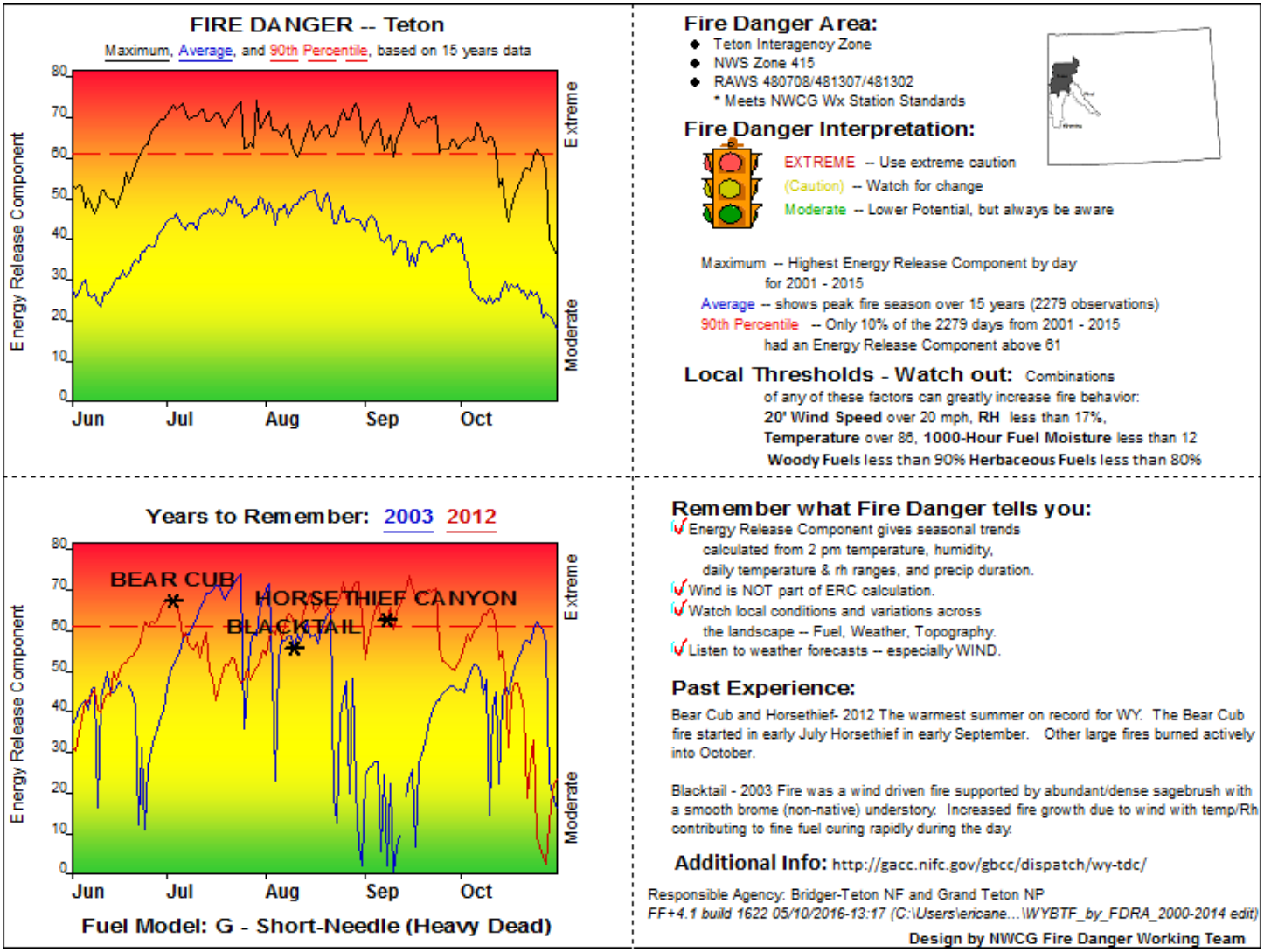
Pocket Cards

EXPECT ACTIVE FIRE BEHAVIOR WHEN THESE CRITICAL LOW POINTS ARE REACHED

- 20 Foot Wind Speed over 20 mph
- Relative Humidity less than 17 %
- 1,000 Hour Fuels less than 12%
- Herbaceous Fuel Moisture less than 80%
- Woody Fuels less than 90%

Indices are posted daily on the Teton Interagency Fire Web Site:
http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/fuels-fire-danger.php

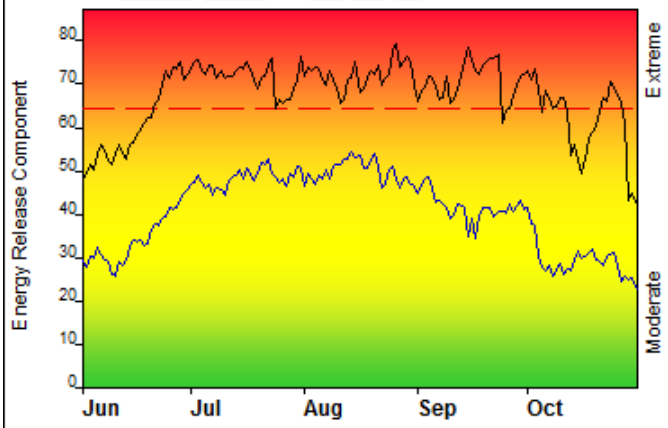
2016 Teton FDRA Pocket Card



2016 Wind FDRA Pocket Card

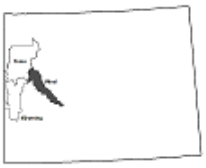
FIRE DANGER -- Wind

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Teton Interagency Zone
- NWS Zone 416
- RAWS:481309/481307
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards



Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2001 - 2015

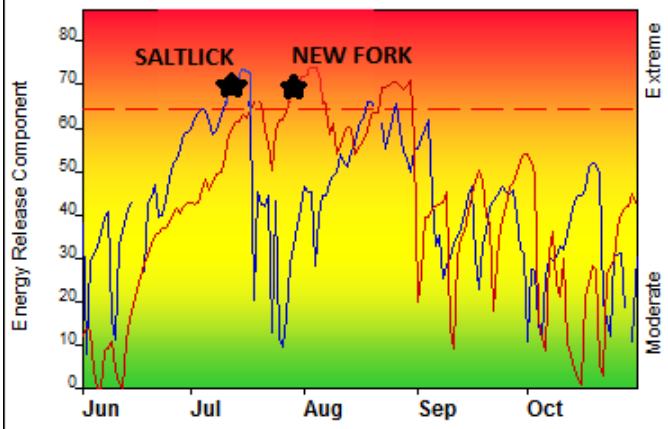
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2265 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2265 days from 2001 - 2015 had an Energy Release Component above 64

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,
Temperature over 85, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 12
Woody Fuels less than 90% **Herbaceous Fuels** less than 80%

Years to Remember: 2002 2008



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ☑ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ☑ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ☑ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

New Fork- Winds aligned with topographical features to allow for large fire growth the first few burn periods. The fire burned through beetle killed lodgepole pine. Monsoon was predominantly dry allowing 1000 hour fuels to dry at an accelerated rate leading up to the fire.

Salt Lick - large fire growth occurred with wind and drainage alignment. The fire burned a majority of the south gypsum creek drainage in a half of a burn period. The same day the Pole Creek fire burned just outside the town of Pinedale.

Additional Info: http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/

Responsible Agency: Bridger-Teton NF

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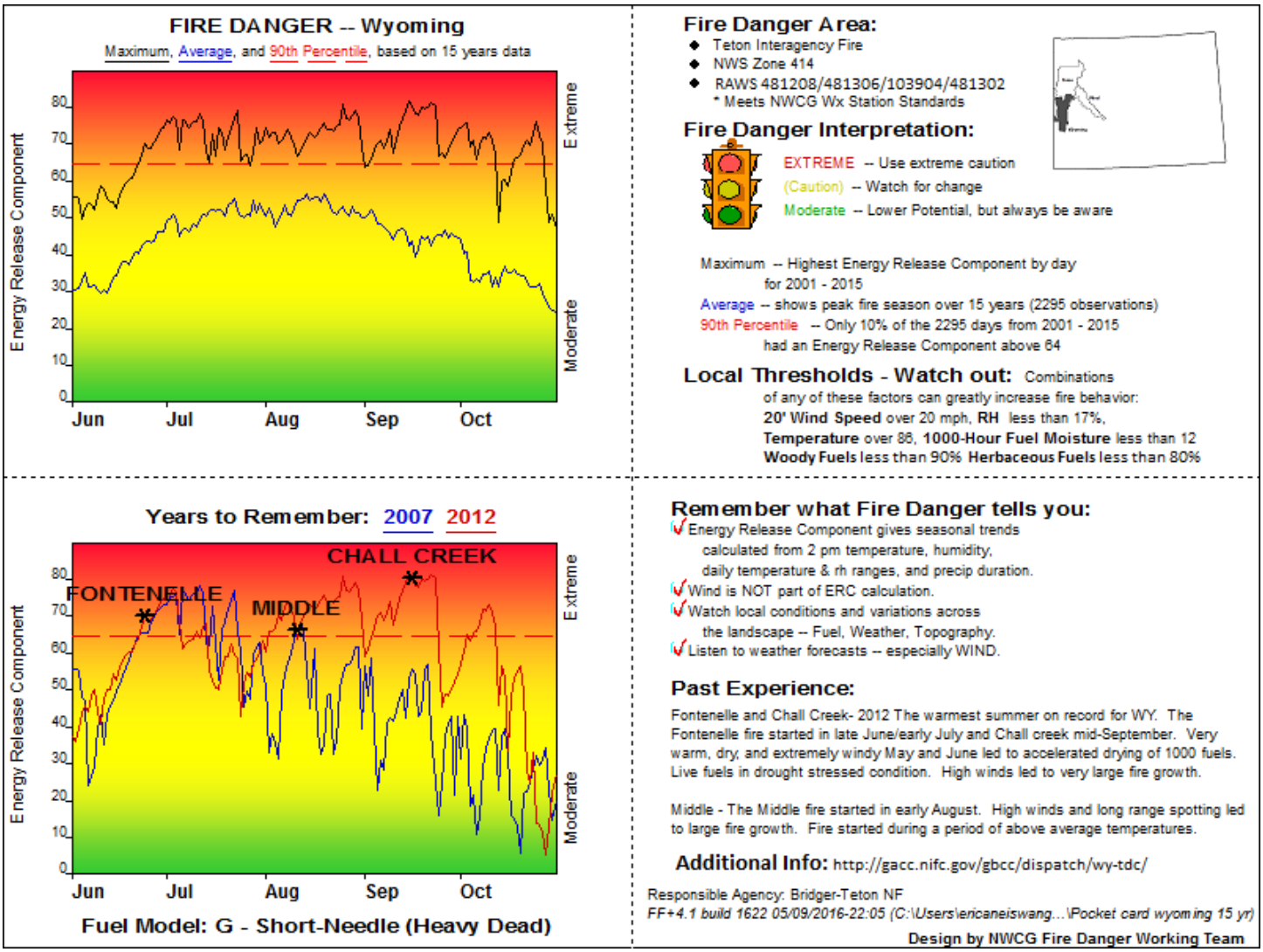
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

2016 Wyoming FDRA Pocket Card



Forest Service Structure Exposure Protection Principle

Interagency Standards for Fire and Aviation Operations, Chapter 5-123, 2016

Mission and Role
A significant role of the Forest Service is to manage natural resources on public land, and management of unwanted wildland fire is a primary mission in that role. Wildland firefighter training, tools and personal protective equipment are based on the wildland environment. This does not prevent using wildland tactics in the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) when risks are mitigated. Wildland firefighter training for the WUI, however, is centered on the concepts 37 of preventing wildland fire from reaching areas of structures and/or reducing the intensity of fire that does reach structures. Fire suppression actions on structures that are outside federal jurisdiction, outside the scope of wildland firefighting training or beyond the capability of wildland firefighting resources are not appropriate roles for the Forest Service.

Forest Service leadership will express clear and concise "leader's intent" to ensure structure protection assignments are managed safely, effectively and efficiently. Leaders are expected to operate under existing policies and doctrine USFS PROGRAM ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES CHAPTER 05 Release Date: January 2015 05-17 1 under normal conditions. Where conflicts occur, employees will be expected to weigh the risk versus gain and operate within the intent of Agency policy and doctrine.

Strategic Principles

• The Forest Service actively supports creation of Firewise and Fire Adapted Communities and structures that can survive wildland fire without intervention. We support the concept that property owners have primary responsibility for reducing wildfire risks to their lands and assets.

• The Forest Service will actively work toward applying Firewise concepts to all Forest Service owned structures, facilities and permitted use to serve as a model to the public and communities.

• The Forest Service will apply strategy and tactics to keep wildland fires from reaching structures, as prudent to do so; at the same time considering risk management for firefighters and the public, fire behavior, values at risk including natural resources, availability of firefighting resources and jurisdictional authorities.

• The Forest Service will be proactive in developing agreements with interagency partners to clarify its structure protection policy.

• The Forest Service structure protection role is based on the assumption that other Departments and agencies will fulfill their primary roles and responsibilities. The Forest Service will not usurp individual, local or state responsibility for structure protection.

• Prior to task implementation, a specific structure protection role briefing will be accomplished. Tactical Applications-Structure Protection Definition: actions taken in advance of a fire reaching structures or other improvements are intended to safely prevent the fire from damaging or destroying these values at risk. For the Forest Service, structure protection involves the use of standard wildland fire suppression tactics and control methods; including the use of standard equipment, fire control lines and the extinguishing of spot fires near or on the structure when safe and practical.

USFS Role
As documented in a Forest Service doctrinal principle, "Agency employees respond when they come across situations where human life is immediately at risk or there is a clear emergency and they are capable of assisting without undue risk to themselves or others". This principle serves as a foundational basis for the roles employees play in structure protection.

Pursuant to this "structure protection" policy provided above, Forest Service personnel may engage support from other cooperators in structure protection activities when 1) requested by local government under terms of an approved cooperative agreement or 2) when operating within a unified command. The agency is permitted, without agreement, to render

emergency assistance to a local government in suppressing wildland fires, and in preserving life and property from the threat of fire, when properly trained and equipped agency resources are the closest to the need, and there is adequate leadership to do so safely. The agency will NOT routinely provide primary emergency response (medical aids, fire suppression, HAZMAT, etc… as identified on "run cards" or preplanned dispatch scenarios) nor will the agency supplant the local government responsibility to do so.

The contents of a cooperative agreement will clearly define the responsibilities of partners. Regarding structural fire protection, typical Forest Service responsibilities in the case of mutual aid, initial attack, extended attack or large fire support include:

• To provide initial attack through extended attack actions consistent with application of wildland fire strategy and tactics.

• To supply water in support of tribal, state or local agencies having jurisdictional responsibility for the fire. This would include the use of water tenders, portable pumps, hose, tanks and supporting draft sites.

• To assist or supply foam or chemical suppressant capability with engines or aerial application.

• To assist local authorities in the event of evacuations.

• To assist local authorities by assessing (triaging) structures for defensibility 24 from wildfire.

• To coordinate with local authorities on actions taken by Private Structure Protection Companies. As such, there should not be an expectation that the Forest Service will:

- "Wrap" or set up and administer sprinklers around privately owned structures.
- Remove fuels immediately surrounding a structure such as brush, landscaping, or firewood.

As addressed above, the Forest Service will apply strategy and tactics to keep wildland fires from reaching structures, as prudent to do so, considering risk management for firefighters and publics, fire behavior, values at risk including natural resources, availability of firefighting resources and jurisdictional authorities.

The Forest Service shall not:
Take direct suppression actions on structures other than those that tactically reduce the threat of fire spread to them. Enter structures or work on roofs of structures for the purpose of direct suppression actions. In consideration of Forest Service owned or leased structures outside of structure fire protection areas these same policies apply. The use of Firewise principles and aggressive fire prevention measures will be employed for Forest Service structures at every opportunity.

If a Forest Service structure is determined to be at risk, "wrapping" or other indirect protection methods for the structure can be authorized by the Agency Administrator. Documentation of these decisions needs to be placed in the fire documentation package and the unit files. Any employee engaged in "wrapping" or other indirect methods of protection operations will be thoroughly briefed and trained in correct safety and personal protection equipment procedures, especially if the use of ladders or climbing on the structure is necessary. In any case, the Forest Service holds that no structure is worth the risk of serious injury to an employee in an attempt to protect that structure or facility from fire.

Local Government Role
Local government has the responsibility for emergency response, including structure protection, within their jurisdiction. This responsibility is usually found within the fire agencies' charter and is substantiated by tax dollar revenue (sales and/or property tax).

Cost
Local governments assume the financial responsibility for emergency response activities, including structure protection, within their jurisdictions. Local government will order resources deemed necessary to protect structures within their jurisdiction. Local agencies will not be reimbursed for performing their responsibilities within their jurisdiction.

Tactical Operating Principles
When engaging in structure protection activities, as defined above, Forest Service personnel will apply the following principles:

• The first priority for all risk-decisions is human survival, both of firefighters and the public.

• Incident containment strategies specifically address and integrate protection of defendable improved property and wildland values.

• Direct protection of improved property is undertaken when it is safe to do so, when there are sufficient time and appropriate resources available, and when the action directly contributes to achieving overall incident objectives.

• Firefighter decision to accept direction to engage in structure protection actions is based on the determination that the property is defendable and the risk to firefighters can be safely mitigated under the current or potential fire conditions.

• A decision to delay or withdraw from structure protection operations is the appropriate course of action when made in consideration of firefighter safety, current or potential fire behavior, or defensibility of the structure or groups of structures.

• Firefighters at all levels are responsible to make risk-decisions appropriate to their individual knowledge, experience, training and situational awareness.

• Every firefighter is responsible to be aware of the factors that affect their judgment and the decision-making process, including: a realistic perception of their own knowledge, skills, and abilities; the presence of life threat or structures, fire behavior, availability of resources, social/political pressures, mission focus and personal distractions such as home, work, health, and fatigue.

• An individual's ability to assimilate all available factors affecting situational awareness is limited in a dynamic wildland urban interface fire environment. Every firefighter is responsible to understand and recognize these limitations, and to apply experience, training and personal judgment to observe, orient, decide and act in preparation for the "worst case".

• It is the responsibility of every firefighter to participate in the flow of information with supervisors, subordinates, and peers. Clear and concise communication is essential to overcome limitations in situational awareness

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST)

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) should be considered in Wilderness and non-roaded areas of the Forest and across all Park lands. In addition, when normal or usual fire suppression practices are not compatible with the objectives of FMUs outside the Wilderness, these same principles of suppression should be applied.

Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics (MIST) will be used for holding and suppression actions. Firefighter safety will not be compromised during implementation of these tactics. The favored suppression techniques should be those that have the least long-term impact on resources. Wet lines, minimum width hand fireline, natural barriers and cold trailing will be considered. If firelines are used, they should follow the natural physiographic breaks where possible. Ground disturbance should be avoided in riparian areas. Compacted areas should be broken up during rehabilitation.

Crews will be trained in proper selection of campsites and restoration of campsites and will be briefed on grizzly bear precautions in known grizzly bear habitat.

Where he/she deems appropriate, the Agency Administrator (AA) will consider assignment of a Resource Advisor from within the local interagency pool of resources. If necessary an order may be placed for a carded READ from out of the area.

Crews and overhead will be briefed on known archaeological and historic sites in the fire vicinity. A local resource specialist will provide assistance and direction to the AA and field crews as appropriate.

In the event that a historic or archaeological site is encountered, the Incident Commander will notify the TIDC office which will assist in contacting the appropriate specialist. Suppression tactics will be selected that will prevent on-scene archaeological disturbance.

MIST guidelines are included in the Incident Response Pocket Guide and within the unit's Fire Management Plans.

Food Storage and Sanitation Order Shoshone & Bridger-Teton National Forests

REGULATIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED ON FIRES!

Your safety is important
This food storage order was created to help keep you and other forest visitors safe by avoiding encounters with bears and preventing bears from being attracted to campgrounds, trailheads, picnic sites and other areas frequented by people. All food and other items that might attract bears must be stored where bears cannot access them at night and during the daytime when they are unattended. "Attended" means that a person is physically present within 100 feet and in direct sight of the food or carcass.

These items must be properly stored
Human food (including canned food and drinks) and personal hygiene items, such as soap, toothpaste and deodorants must be properly stored. This also includes garbage and empty food and beverage containers.

Proper storage methods
Proper storage methods include placing food and other items in bear resistant containers or hard-sided vehicles or suspending them at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet from any vertical support.

Bear resistant containers
Bear resistant containers include the heavy metal boxes placed in campgrounds and other approved containers such as bear resistant horse panniers and backpackers' containers that are certified through the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee Courtesy Inspection Program. Containers are available at the Bridger-Teton Interagency Fire Cache through Teton Fire Dispatch.

NOTE: Plastic or metal food coolers, backpacks and leather or canvas horse panniers are NOT bear resistant.

Meat and food poles
Poles have been installed at numerous trailheads and back country sites so that harvested big game and food can be properly hung above ground out of the reach of bears.

Camping
Camping and sleeping areas must be established at least ½ mile from a known large animal carcass on the ground or at least 100 yards from a properly stored big game animal carcass.

Bear Spray
It is recommended that all firefighters carry bear spray to fires located in bear habitat on the Forest and Park. When flying in aircraft bear spray canisters must be manifested and properly stored in appropriate containers with Pilot's knowledge.

Grand Teton National Park

Bear-proof Canisters or Bear-proof Boxes are required for all persons camping below 10,000 feet in the park's backcountry.

All persons camping below 10,000 feet in the park's backcountry will be required to use approved, portable bear-proof canisters for food storage—except at certain designated backcountry campsites where food storage facilities are provided. Hard plastic bear-proof canisters of the type approved by the Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee will be required

beginning March 15, 2008. Although food canisters are not required for areas above 10,000 feet, proper food storage will still be compulsory in those locations.

The requirement has been implemented to prevent bears from learning to associate humans and their activities with easily-obtainable food. By reducing the potential for property damage and/or injury to visitors from bears aggressively seeking human foods the mandate will increase safety and reduce the number of adverse actions required to manage food-conditioned bears.

Approved bear-proof canisters, bear-proof boxes and bear-proof fences are available through the Teton Interagency Fire Cache.

Aviation Operations

AVIATION SAFETY EMPHASIS

Aviation Safety is something we take very seriously within the Teton Interagency Fire Program. We will not knowingly condone or tolerate unsafe procedures or equipment. We are aware of the subtle pressures users may put on a pilot, "land there because the other pilot did yesterday" or "just one more pass around the fire before you head in for fuel," etc. We have tried to make people on the Forest and Park aware of that problem, but we know it still may happen. Someone is going to ask you to do something you do not feel good about doing. PLEASE, feel free to question it, express your concern, or just say no to the request! We prefer everyone would use this rule of thumb: IF IN DOUBT, DON'T DO IT!

A safe air operation requires a joint effort by everyone involved. We respect your authority as a pilot and the ultimate responsibility for passenger and flight safety. If you observe things you do not feel are safe, PLEASE, notify the Unit Aviation Officer, Helibase Manager or Teton Interagency Dispatch Center immediately. Every effort will be made to remedy the situation promptly.

Flight following is mandatory for all aircraft utilized by the Forest and Park. For point-to-point or long distance flights, a formal IFR or VFR flight plan filed with the FAA will be the preferred method. For flights on the forest or park, Teton Fire Dispatch will be notified of each takeoff and landing. On initial contact with Teton Fire Dispatch, pilot will provide number of souls on board, destination, ETA and quantity of fuel.

Teton Fire Dispatch monitors Automated Flight Following (AFF) Aircraft will NOT be required to give Lat/Long information as the dispatcher will document this information directly from the AFF screen every 15 minutes. Aircraft without AFF capability or in the event AFF becomes inoperable, all aircraft will be required to provide location information via radio every 15 minutes. Local incidents may provide flight following while aircraft are working on the incident provided the following: 1) there is a person designated for flight following 2) that they maintain visual or radio contact with check-ins at least every 15 minutes 3) that they maintain a flight following log and 4) that they have positive contact with Teton Fire TIDC.

If contact with an aircraft exceeds 15 minutes, attempts to contact the aircraft will continue for an additional 15 minutes and then Search and Rescue procedures will be initiated. There is no excuse for late check-ins. Stop what you are doing and find a location which allows you to let TIDC know that you are safe. For your safety 15 minute check-ins are required. Be as accurate with your location as possible. An aircraft can travel a long distance in 15 minutes and a search will begin from the last known location of the aircraft, which could be many miles off from where the aircraft actually went down. When giving a location be sure to give both Latitude/Longitude (degrees / minutes / seconds) format, WGS-84 datum). This is the required format for Aviation resources and cannot be changed. It is close in datum format to NAD 83 for ground resources, a landmark and heading. It is important that dispatch, other aircraft and resources on the ground know your aircraft's location and to understand where you are going.

Twelve Standard Aviation Questions

1. IS THIS FLIGHT NECESSARY?

2. WHO IS IN CHARGE?

3. ARE ALL HAZARDS IDENTIFIED AND HAVE YOU MADE THEM KNOWN?

4. SHOULD YOU STOP THE OPERATION OR FLIGHT DUE TO A CHANGE IN CONDITION:
   - COMMUNICATIONS?
   - WEATHER?
   - TURBULENCE?
   - PERSONNEL?
   - CONFLICTING PRIORITIES?
   - CONFUSION?

5. IS THERE A BETTER WAY TO DO IT?

6. ARE YOU DRIVEN BY AN OVERWHELMING SENSE OF URGENCY?

7. CAN YOU JUSTIFY YOUR ACTIONS?

8. ARE THERE OTHER AIRCRAFT IN THE AREA?

9. DO YOU HAVE AN ESCAPE ROUTE?

10. ARE ANY RULES BEING BROKEN?

11. ARE COMMUNICATIONS GETTING TENSE?

12. ARE YOU DEVIATING FROM THE ASSIGNED OPERATION OR FLIGHT?

Aviation Hazard Map

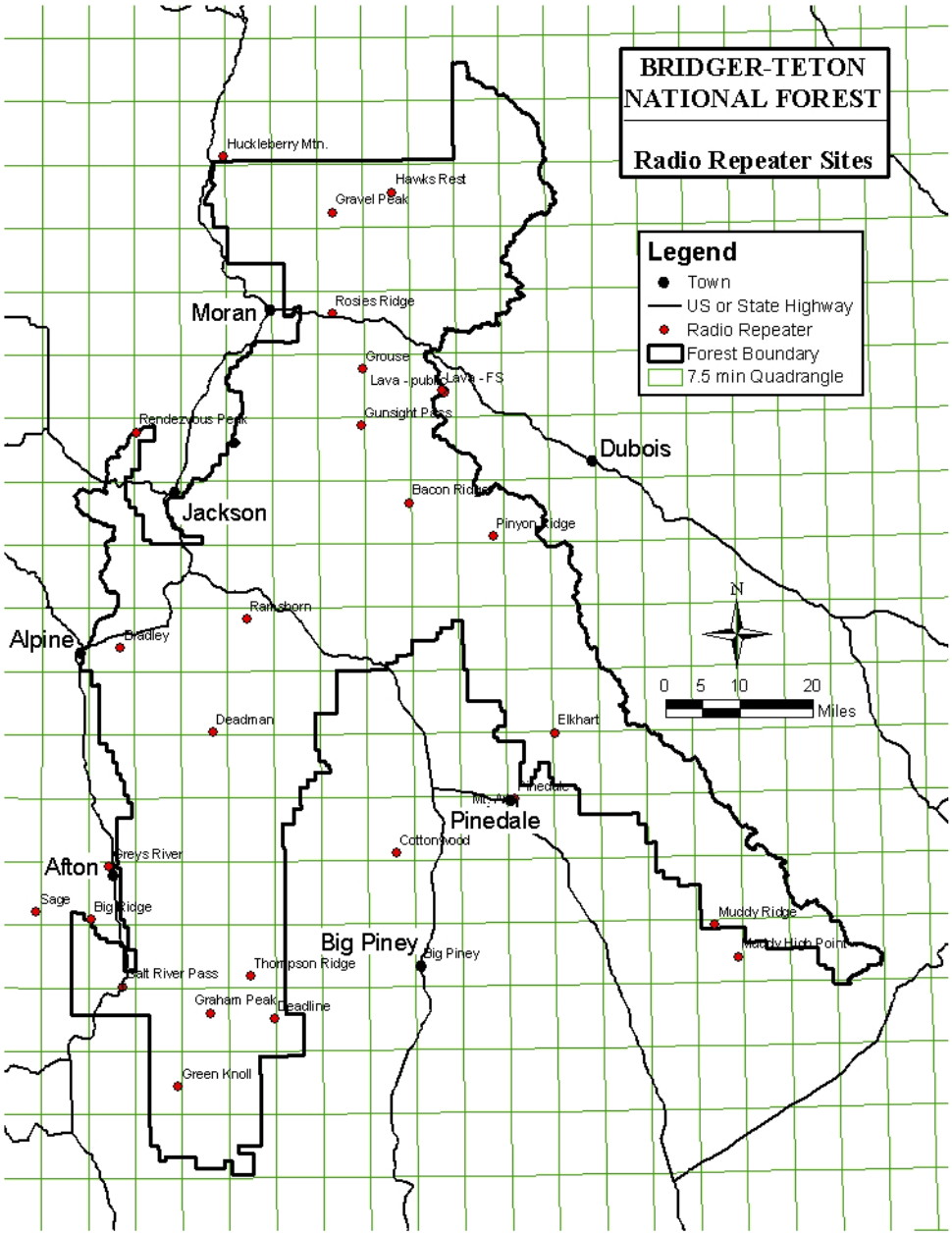
Please see map at Teton Interagency Helibase or Request Separate Handout
or go to the Aviation Page on Teton Interagency Fire Web Site:
http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/aviation.php

Communications

A Radio Plan will be provided to all incoming resources.

*A downloadable electronic radio plan is located on the Teton Interagency Fire Web Site: http://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/. Contact any local fire manager for the required password to open the document.

Bridger-Teton National Forest Repeater Locations:



Local TIDC Air Frequencies

Air to Air A/A 1 (IA Zone WY09 A/A 1) 127.4000W TX/RX

Air to Ground: A/G 10 (IA Zone WY09) 166.9375N TX/RX

A/G 19 (IA Zone WY09)	168.1250N TX/RX
A/G 12 (IA Zone WY09)	167.0750N TX/RX

Tactical Ground to Ground:

BT TAC 1	166.2250N TX/RX
BT TAC 2	168.6750N TX/RX
BT TAC 3	168.7750N TX/RX

Emergency Medical Procedures

Immediately contact TIDC for any medical emergencies Dispatch will clear the frequency until the emergency is resolved. DO NOT SAY THE INJURIED PERSON'S NAME OVER THE RADIO!

The Teton Interagency Helitack can provide medical support, along with the Jenny Lake Rescue Rangers and the Shorthaul Program. The Helicopter(s) and Rescue Rangers are located in Grand Teton National Park. Medivac/Flight for Life helicopters are located in Idaho-Driggs, Idaho Falls and Pocatello, Salt Lake City, UT and Casper, WY.

In the event of an injury or need for Medivac, it is critical to convey to TIDC the nature of injury. Be specific as to if you need a "Medical Transport" for a non-critical individual or a "Medivac" for seriously or critically injured.

- Stay calm and provide information to TIDC using the "Medical Incident Size-up Card" (next page) concerning the nature of the injury(s) and patient(s) information.
  - Number of patient(s)
  - Location of patient(s)
  - Type or extent of injury(s)
  - Vitals
  - Time of injury(s)
  - Age and Gender of patient
  - Type of medical personnel on scene

- Using your best judgment and the enclosed "Trauma Triage Criteria, recommend the type of medical response (Life Flight, Ground Ambulance, etc).

- Assure that TIDC has the correct frequencies for medical responders to contact incident

- Maintain communication with dispatch for updates and receive ETA's for assistance.

Trauma Triage Criteria to Request an Air Ambulance

If any one of the criteria in sections 1, 2 or 3 is met, order an air ambulance. If any one of the criteria in section 4 is met, it is the judgment of the first responder on scene to order an air ambulance.

1) Physiological Criteria

- Glasgow Coma Scale < 14 or
- Systolic Blood Pressure < 90 mmHg or
- Respirations <10 or >29 min (<20 if <1 y/o)

2) Anatomical Criteria

- Penetrating trauma to head, neck, torso and extremities proximal to elbow and knee
- Flail chest
- 2 or more proximal long bone fractures
- Crushed, degloved or mangled extremity
- Amputation proximal to the wrist or ankle
- Pelvic fracture
- Open/depressed skull fracture
- Paralysis

3) Mechanics of Injury Criteria

- Falls: Adults > 20 ft.: Children > 10 ft or 2-3 times height of the child
- High Risk MVA: Intrusion >12 in. passenger space or >18 in. other site; Death in same vehicle; Ejection (partial or complete)
- Auto vs. Ped/Bike: Thrown/run over or impact of > 20 MPH
- Motorcycle crash: > 20 MPH

4) Special Considerations

- >55 years old
- Anticoagulation or bleeding disorder
- Burns
- Dialysis patient
- Pregnancy >20 weeks
- EMS Provider Judgment

Medical Facilities and Medivac Information - 2014

HOSPITAL	CITY	PHONE	HELICOPTER LX	FACILITIES
St. John's Hospital	Jackson, WY	307-733-3636 ER: 739-7250	Grass area indicated by four 50 gallon drums painted orange and white at edge of property. Air ambulance at airport	24 hours Emergency Service
RADIO: 155.34 OHMC LAT/LONG: 43 28.80 X 110 44'.98 ELEV: 6244'				
South Lincoln Medical Center	Kemmerer, WY	307-877-4401	Helipad SW of hospital. Lighted with a windsock.	24 hour Basic Service
LAT/LONG: 41 47.36 X 110 32.50 ELEV: 6959'				
Big Piney Medical Clinic	Big Piney, WY	307-276-3306 or 307-276-3308	Helispot set up in road near rear of clinic when needed. Airport is 2 miles north of clinic	24 hour Basic Service
RADIO: 154.94 OMHZ LAT/LONG: 42 33.37 X 110 06.67				
Star Valley Hospital	Afton, WY	307-885-5800	LZ south of building. Windsock	24 hour Emergency Service + Cardiac Unit
RADIO: 155.99 SMHZ LAT/LONG: 42 43.06 X 110 55.84 ELEV: 6230				
Pinedale Medical Clinic	Pinedale, WY	307-367-4133	LZ south of building. Windsock	24 hour Basic Service
RADIO: 154.94 OMHZ LAT/LONG: 42 52.22 X 109 51.14				
EIRMC (Eastern Idaho Regional Medical Center	Idaho Falls, ID	208-227-2000	Near Emergency Room	24 hour Emergency Service. Level II Trauma Center
Located 2 miles east of city. RADIO: monitors 155.340 AIRPORT: located 2 miles NW of city. LAT/LONG: 43 28.28 X 111 59.49				
Portneuf (Bannock) Regional Medical Center	Pocatello, ID	208-239-1800 ER: 239-1801 Life flight: 239-1834	In parking lot near Emergency entrance. A/C maintained by hospital.	24 hour Emergency Service. Trauma pref.
Located west of the Mini Dome, on ISU campus. RADIO: monitors 155.430 AIRPORT: 7 miles north of city. LAT/LONG: 42 54' 08" X 112 35' 07"				
Portneuf East Regional Medical Center	Pocatello, ID	208-239-2200	In parking lot near Emergency Entrance. Lighted. Windsock.	24 hour Emergency Service. Cardiac Unit.
Located in the SE part of town on hill overlooking I-15 Monitors Bannock County EMS Frequency				
University Of Utah	Salt Lake, UT	801-581-2700 (burn) 801-581-2291 801-581-2293	Advance notice req. LZ west of hospital. Windsock. Lighted. Surrounded by small buildings and close to the road	24 hour Emergency Service. **NEAREST BURN CENTER.** Cardiac Unit.
2 mi. SE of Capital Building. LZ west of hospital. RADIO: 155.340 LAT/LONG: 40 46.27 X 111 50.35				

McKay Dee	Ogden, UT	801-387-7000 ER 800-321-1911 Life flight	LZ on West side of hospital on South end	24 hour Emergency Service. Cardiac Unit.
South of Ogden proper, just E of South Ogden. 3-4 miles E of Ogden Hinckley Airport RADIO: 154.88 LAT/LONG: 41 11.97 X 111 57.00 RADIO: 154.88				
Ogden Regional	Ogden, UT	801-479-2376 801-475-5163	LZ right on campus of the hospital	24 hour Emergency Service. Cardiac Unit.
LOCATION: Off of I-15 in S Ogden near mile marker 339 LAT/LONG: 41 09.80 X 111 58.20				
Intermountain Medical Center	Salt Lake, UT	801-321-1234	76'x76' on E side of Building	24 hour Emergency Service. Cardiac Unit. **Level I Trauma Center**
7-8 Mi s of SLC, E of I-15 RADIO: 460.500 & 186.2 Security LAT/LONG: 40 39.617 x 111 53.373				

Bridger–Teton National Forest & Grand Teton National Park Recycling Guidelines for Large Fires

Fires in the Bridger-Teton/Grand Teton area are expected to recycle.

A variety of recycling services are available in the region. Coordinate with Team Management/Logistics for support and drop off locations and contact numbers.

Please recycle properly i.e.: No bottle lids, flatten cardboard, no shiny cardboard, #1 and # 2 plastic bottles and jugs only, no motor oil containers, separate glass by color, acceptable types of office paper only, etc.

Recycling pick-up may be available for certain items depending on fire location. Fire managers should contact the appropriate recycling center to make arrangements for possible pick-up and to verify acceptable items.

Many of the recycling centers and waste disposal vendors in the area will already be contracted with the Forest Service through a BPA. Those that are not can sign up online with Central Contracting Registration at:

http://www.ccr.gov/Default.aspx

Monday is the busiest day at Jackson Community Recycling. It is best to avoid large drop- offs on Mondays if possible.

Addresses for Recycling Drop-Off

Jackson Community Recycling 3270 S. Adams Canyon Drive Jackson, WY (About 4 miles South of Jackson on East side of Highway 89)	**Pinedale Recycling Center** 126 N. Bridger, Pinedale, WY (NE side of Pinedale, North of Highway 191 (also known as E. Pine St.) South of the Ambulance Barn)
Tri-County Recycling 618 Chalfant Ave., Marbleton, WY (At North edge of Marbleton turn South off Highway 189 onto Chalfant Ave.)	**Kemmerer Landfill**, Kemmerer, WY (Take Highway 30 about 3 miles South of Kemmerer, turn onto County Road #345, and go about 1 mile)
Star Valley Disposal (Drop – off at Bedford Landfill, also known as N. Lincoln County Landfill) 945 County Road 126, Thayne, WY (Take Highway 89 about 3 miles South of Thayne, turn East onto Strawberry Creek Road (County Road# 126) and go ½ mile to Bedford Landfill)	

RECYCLING INSTRUCTIONS

CARDBOARD

Plain corrugated cardboard only (the kind with ridges), flattened
No waxed surface cardboard (shiny surface) Includes brown paper bags

#1 PLASTIC

With a number 1 in a triangle on the bottom of the bottle ONLY Bottles, no #1 food containers or other #1 plastic Includes most clear bottles
Includes many other clear, (but not all) beverage bottles
NO lids

#2 PLASTIC

With a number 2 in a triangle on the bottom of the container Includes milk and water jugs
Includes some other beverage and detergent bottles
NO lids
NO Motor Oil Containers

GLASS

Glass should be separated by color: **Clear / Brown / Green**
Glass food and beverage containers without lids
Does NOT include: drinking glasses, ceramic pottery, light bulbs
Does NOT include: glass bottles with metal parts, glass only
NO metal lids
NO contamination such as stones or dirt

OFFICE PAPER

Most office paper products including:
Envelopes Receipts
Pastel colored paper
Manila / bleached file folders Adding machine tape
Carbonless paper
Business cards Glossy flyers Index cards Staples are O.K.

NOT accepted:
Paper Clips
Fluorescent or deep toned paper
Self-adhesive labels Glue bound publications Sticky notes Construction paper Rubber bands
Tyvek envelopes Photos Blueprints
8 ½" x 11" "golden" envelopes Plastic Ream wrap
Paper cups or plates Boxes of any kind Napkins or paper towels

CATALOGS / MAGAZINES

NEWSPAPERS

STEEL /TIN

Steel / Tin food cans